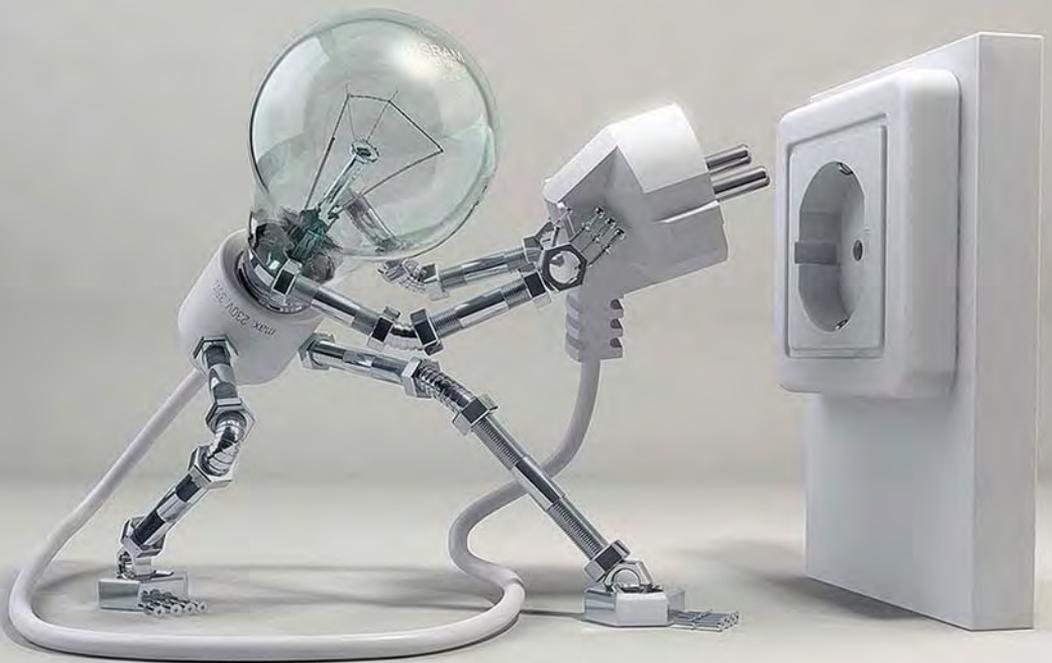




Lifelong
Learning
Programme

GOING ABROAD CONTACT EUROPE



Our Graduates' Professional Routes - A Comenius Project

Picture: © ak3d.de Andre Kutscherauer

GOING ABROAD

WORKING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES



In the year 2010 a collaboration among vocational schools from Spain, Romania, Norway, Greece and Austria was started in a Comenius Project under the name "Our Graduate's Professional Routes".

As a part of this project, we set the ways to help our graduates to broaden their professional horizon.

The aim of this brochure is to motivate you and provide new tools to promote experiences abroad, especially in these countries involved in the project. We have tried to develop a clearly structured, comprehensive and also attractive format that is easy to understand for people interested in living a European experience.

The brochure contains the main information you may need to start and fulfill your experiences abroad, such as living and working conditions.

May this brochure be a useful companion!

The Team



There are several possibilities to find work in Austria. The links on the right hand side offer very detailed and well structured information on how to proceed when looking for a job.

The first one is provided by the Employment Service Centre, one of the first addresses for you if you are interested to find a job.

The second one is advertised as the best website to get work in Austria as a European citizen. It is the European Mobility Portal of the European Commission.

The third one gives you lots of information on living and working in Austria as well.

With Access Globale Talent AIESEC Austria places European undergraduates and graduates with relevant work experience into Austrian companies and organisations. They offer traineeships from 1.5 up to 18 months.

Also, IFA (Internationaler Fachkräfteaustausch, International Young Workers Exchange) is an organization that offers the following services:

- They search for an adequate traineeship
- They organize accommodation
- They offer language courses for individuals interested in the traineeship.

Life Abroad

Austria is a small country in the heart of Europe with a long historical tradition.

Austrian people are well known for their "Gemütlichkeit", which can probably be best translated with the term "relaxed". However,

when it comes to work, they favour punctuality and get things done thoroughly.

Austrian people are very traditional but the traditions vary from region to region.

Surrounded by eight neighbouring countries, Austria's regions have been exposed to different influences. This has also led to the development of different dialects, which may not be easy to understand for foreigners. Speaking of the language, it has to be mentioned that especially older people in rural areas may not be able to communicate in English.

However, this is only one reason why urban centres may be easier to settle in as a foreign citizen. As in every country, the urban centres are those offering the best and most varied job opportunities. In Austria, the metropolitan areas of the capital and largest city Vienna and of the second largest city, Graz, provide lots of job opportunities, especially in the service sector.

It is also important to know that there are lots of industrial areas in Austria, like Linz, Wels, Steyr and so on, where many well known companies and industries are located and always look out for competent employees.

Legal Basis and Working Conditions

As Austria has been a member of the European Union since 1995, it follows the same rules as all European countries when it comes to the "four freedoms" of the European Union's internal market.

They guarantee the free

AUSTRIA
WORKING IN THE HEART OF EUROPE

LINKS

- 1 <https://www.help.gv.at/Portal.Node/hlpd/public/content/12/Seite.120225.html>
- 2 portal.wko.at
- 3 www.vvo.at
- 4 ec.europa.eu/employment_social/empl_portal/SSRinEU/Your%20social%20security%20rights%20in%20Austria_en.pdf

To find out more about how to find employment in Austria, visit the following web pages:

www.ams.at/english/14605.html
ec.europa.eu/eures/
www.aboutaustria.org/living/working-in-austria.htm
aiesec.at/de
www.ifa.or.at/en/go-austria



movement of goods, capital, services and people. This means that as EU member, you can work in Austria under the same conditions as a national member.

Citizens of the European Union are allowed to stay in Austria for three months. If you would like to extend your stay, you have to fulfill the following conditions.

You have to

- be employed or self-employed in Austria
- be able to provide for yourself and have health insurance coverage for yourself and your family members or
- complete your studies at an Austrian school or education facility

For further information please visit



When it comes to legal working conditions in Austria, it has to be said that they are the same for employees and trainees.

A short summary is provided below, for the precise and more detailed information please have a look at .

- Working hours must not exceed eight hours per 24 hours and 40 hours per seven days.
- If the work exceeds the limit, the time is regarded as overtime. Overtime can be paid or the employee can take time off work.
- In case of sickness your health insurance covers the costs and you still get paid.

For more information on the issue of health insurance please visit .

Additional information on health care, pension and similar issues can be found in the file provided by the European Commission under .



Greece since 2009 has been going through a severe financial crisis. As a consequence the growth fell to -7% and the unemployment rose to exceedingly high levels (23%). Greece, of course, is not the only country that deals with this situation. The financial recession expanded through almost the whole Europe. As a result there is vast job mobility all over the European countries.

However there are several possibilities of finding work in Greece. So people from the European Union who want to find a job in Greece have to address to the following links ❶, which is the national Manpower Employment Organization and its operation is based on three pillars:

- a) promotion to employment,
- b) unemployment insurance and social protection and
- c) vocational education and training.

The European Employment Services which provide information, advice and services for the benefit of workers and employers.

❷, which is the largest global organization in the field of human resource services, and ❸, which is a member of The Net Work the largest net e-recruiting.

The Leonardo da Vinci program is the institutional framework that gives the opportunity to young people of other European Countries to work in Greece.

The Leonardo da Vinci Program funds several types of projects ("actions") related to vocational education and training. 'Mobility' actions enable people to travel abroad to have a learning or training experience. „People

in the labor market" actions enable people after graduation in vocational training or higher education to have a work-related training abroad in order to improve their employment potential.

Legal Basis and Working Conditions

Greece as a member of European Union follows the same rules as all European countries. That means citizens of European Union can work in Greece under the same rules and laws as a national member.

You can stay in Greece for three months having only an identity card or a passport.

In case you intend to stay for more than three months they need a residence permit. You can get a six month temporary permit with the local police. If you decide to stay longer than that, the next permit covers a five year period, and for this you will usually be asked to do a medical exam.

For further information you must address to the following link: ❹

Labor law

Applicable labor regulations are very extensive and varied. The principle law is the Workers Statute. Collective trade union agreements also regulate working conditions indifferent fields.

Social security

Social protection is guaranteed by several institutions of the Greek public administration. The largest and most important insurer of employees is the Social Insurance Institute (IKA) , which is governed



GREECE
WORKING IN THE SOUTH OF EUROPE

LINKS

- 1 www.oaed.gr
ec.europa.eu/eures
- 2 www.adecco.gr,
- 3 www.skywalker.gr
- 4 ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=25&langId=el

Other Useful Links:

Council of Recognition of Professional Equivalence of Higher Educational Diplomas:
www.srpq.gr/html/en_profcat.html

Centre for the Greek Language:
www.greeklanguage.gr

National Centre for Vocational Orientation:
www.ekepe.gr

CEDEFOP - European Union resource for vocational training issues, mobility, funding:
www.cedefop.europ



by the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection.

Through the right insurance scheme, an employee is entitled to an entire range of benefits from both IKA and other Organizations, such as the Greek Manpower Employment Organization (OAED), the Workers Housing Organization and Workers.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare is the responsible for health assistance and in cooperation with the other Ministries, Public Services and Organizations draw a common social policy in the health and welfare sector.

Life Abroad

Greece is a very beautiful country in the Southeast of Europe with a long historical tradition. It has land border with Albania the Fyrom and Bulgaria to the north, and Turkey to the east.

The Aegean Sea lays to the east of mainland the Ionian Sea to the west, and the Mediterranean Sea to the south.

Modern Greece traces its roots to the civilization of ancient Greece generally considered the cradle of Western civilization. As such, it is the birthplace of democracy, Western philosophy, the Olympic Games, Western literature and historiography, political science major scientific and mathematical principles, and Western drama, including both tragedy and comedy.

Almost two-thirds of the Greek people live in urban areas.

Greece's largest and most influential metropolitan centers are those of Athens and Thessaloniki.

All Pictures: © 9th EPA. L. Thessaloniki

Greece has many good things to offer to a foreign worker. First of all the Mediterranean climate featuring mild wet winter and hot dry summers.

Life in Greece is traditional. Greek people love drinking ouzo, eating and dancing and although they deal with a very bad economic situation they keep laughing and fighting the difficulties. Greek people are very proud of their history and love their country. However the wages are low and the cost of living is high. But they have faith that things will be better.

A foreign worker should also know that the urban centers do not offer many jobs. Instead, islands have great opportunities due the increasing tourism.

Concluding, living and working in Greece is an exceptional experience and the proof of that is the people who come to Greece to work stay here for ever.



GREECE
WORKING IN THE SOUTH OF EUROPE



Although Norway is not a member of the European Union, it is possible for workers from other European countries to come to our country and get work. Through the EURES – network (European Employment Services), Norwegian authorities cooperate with businesses in Norway that want to employ workers from other European countries.

People from the European Union who go to Norway are entitled to stay in the country for up to three months without registration as long as they work, run their own business, study or have enough money to stay in the country without public assistance. If a person wants to stay for more than three months, he/she has to register.

After staying legally in Norway for a minimum of five years, all foreigners are entitled to Norwegian citizenship. As a result of the most recent expansions of the European Union, citizens from some countries do not have these rights before January 2013 (e.g. Romania).

Compared to other European countries, and increasingly so after the financial recession in recent years, Norway has a low unemployment rate (3,6%), and most of Norway's population have work. People from the European Union are most likely to find employment in Norway, and in recent years it has been quite easy for European workers to find employment, particularly in building- and construction occupations, agriculture and the cleaning industry.

However, Norway also need foreign workers in high skilled occupations, and many highly educated professionals have the possibility of finding a job

in Norway. In general it seems like it is easiest to find work in Norway in the period leading up to the summer holiday, and also in winter (mainly December), although this might be the result of demand for seasonal workers, particularly in the service trades.

Life Abroad

Norway, being a small country on the northern outskirts of Europe, has many good things to offer in terms of culture, traditions and work. However, many foreigners might find life in Norway challenging in terms of climate, culture and living expenses. There are also, as in most countries, large differences between different regions and between life in the cities and in the rural areas.

Whereas many seasonal workers in agriculture will find many possibilities for work in rural areas of the country, most jobs are to be found in the more urban districts. There are also large differences when it comes to cost of living between different areas. As a result of large-scale urbanization in recent decades it has become very expensive to rent and buy houses and flats in cities like Trondheim, Oslo, Bergen and Stavanger. In more rural districts on the other hand, it is possible to find somewhere to stay at a reasonable price. When comparing housing prices, and also other living expenses, in Norway to other European countries it is important to keep in mind that wages in Norway are generally high compared to other countries, which makes the gap between income and costs smaller than one might think when only looking at the expenses.

When it comes to cultural rules and way of life it is difficult to



NORWAY
WORKING IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE

LINKS

To find out more about how to find employment in Norway, visit the following web pages:

Information regarding rules and regulations for foreign workers:

The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration:
www.nav.no/English

Vacancies on the homepage of the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration:
<https://www.nav.no/stillinger/stillinger?q=english>

EURES - Work and Recruit in Norway:
www.nav.no/NAV+EURES+work+and+recruit+in+Norway

Working Environment Act (full text):
www.arbeidstilsynet.no/binfil/download2.php?tid=92156

find something that is 'Typical Norwegian', but as all other countries we have traditions and cultural values that are important. Many foreigners might get the impression that Norwegians are a bit reserved, and sometimes we might even come across as a bit rude in the way we act towards other people. However, when foreigners get to know Norwegians and our culture they often get the opposite view.

Norway has gradually become more and more used to foreign work force, and we are heavily dependent on import of labour in

order to secure continued growth in the economy. This means that most Norwegians appreciate the fact that foreign workers come to Norway, and will, in most cases, welcome the contributions such workers offer.

Legal Basis and Working Conditions

When it comes to legal basis and working conditions, these issues can be explained along two separate lines.

First, Norway's membership in the



European Economic Community (EEC) means that there are rules and regulations we have to follow as a result of cooperation with Europe. Secondly, we have domestic law covering working life within the borders of the country. Everything regarding working life in Norway is covered by the Working Environment Act, where everything from working hours to physical environment is mentioned, and it covers both rights and duties for workers in Norway.

In a country where the welfare state has played a major role in the development of society, these laws ensure workers' rights when it comes to work related injuries, maternity- and paternity leave, insurance through the National Insurance Scheme, holidays and a whole range of other things related to working life.

Due to the limitations of this text it is not possible to mention all of the rights and duties, but below you will find a small selection of some of the most important ones.

- Normal working hours must not exceed nine hours per 24 hours and 40 hours per seven days.
- If in the case of some employees the work exceeds the limit prescribed by the Act for normal working hours, the time in excess is regarded as overtime.
- Overtime work must not exceed ten hours per seven days, 25 hours per four consecutive weeks or 200 hours during a period of 52 weeks.
- In connection with childbirth, the father is entitled to two weeks' leave of absence in order to assist the mother.
- Parents shall be entitled to leave of absence [...] for a total of 12 months. When parental benefits are paid by the National Insurance, parents shall be entitled to leave of absence regardless.

- Direct and indirect discrimination on the basis of political views, membership of a trade union, sexual orientation, disability or age is prohibited.

- Employers shall ensure that employees have 25 working days' leave in connection with holidays each holiday year.

The working Environment Act, and other laws regarding working life, cover foreign workers as well as native workers. This has been of particular importance in recent years, when there has been a steady growth of the amount of foreign workers in Norway. These laws ensure that foreign workers have the same rights and duties as Norwegian workers and the laws also make it difficult for Norwegian employers to import and exploit cheap labour force from other countries, since such workers also have the right to minimum wages and other benefits in Norwegian working life.

All foreign workers will automatically become members of the Norwegian National Insurance Scheme. Through this membership all workers are entitled to health services in Norway and can earn pension rights according to the regulations of this scheme.



NORWAY
WORKING IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE



European and SEE citizens interested in searching for a job can address to the National Agency for Employment, the Romanian public service. The required information can be found in all 41 county agencies as well as in those 61 local agencies all over the country, including the one in Bucharest. These agencies offer details and support for free. At national and county level there is a data base containing vacancies offered by Romanian employees. EU/SEE citizens can contact the nearest local/county agency as soon as they come to Romania.

Citizens from Norway, Island, Liechtenstein, Switzerland can present the E 303 form, which enables them to benefit from the unemployment compensation from their original countries. Similarly, the other EU citizens can present the U2 form, which certifies the period of time an unemployed person maintains the right to take the unemployment benefit while searching for a job in another EU country. At the same time, they can contact the 43 EURES counselors, who are to be found in each county agency providing support and advice. Of course, people can also learn about vacant jobs from advertisements in local or national newspapers or web portals.

The applicant must meet the requirements of the desired place of work. The applicant must send a CV, as well as one-page letter of application which has to contain the reasons for applying for that particular job.

Place to Live

It is advisable that foreigners should arrange for a place to live in Romania before leaving their country in order to avoid possible

trouble. They can rent a flat by addressing to an estate agency for a variable price, depending on the size, location etc. Foreigners can also buy properties. In Bucharest or in other large cities as well as in resorts of the country houses and flats are much more expensive than in the rest of the country.

Car and Driving License

According to the EU regulations, it is possible to register and insure a car in the host country. Driving licenses issued before 1996 are considered valid.

Registering Procedures

The residence right is guaranteed for all UE/SEE citizens for a three-month stay from the very first day they arrive in Romania. If foreigners want to apply for a job, they can stay up to 6 months since their arrival in Romania. Family members have equal rights. EU/SEE citizens who want to stay for a longer period of time have to get a register certificate from the territorial structures of the Romanian Office for immigrants.

Arriving in Romania

If foreign citizens intend to work in Romania but do not possess a labour contract they must register at the nearest County Agency for Employment. They need an identity document along with another one attesting the current address in Romania.

Diplomas & Qualifications

The acknowledgement of diplomas and professional qualifications for the regulated professions in Romania are

LINKS

To find out more about Romania, visit the following web pages:

- www.anofm.ro
www.ejobs.ro
www.myjob.ro
www.bestjobs.ro
- eures.anofm.ro
ec.europa.eu/eures
- www.ziare.ro
www.imobiliare.ro
www.agentiimobiliare.ro
- www.mae.ro
www.mai.gov.ro
www.ori.mai.gov.ro
- www.mae.ro
www.cnas.ro
www.anaf.ro
- www.cnred.edu.ro
- www.inspectum.ro
(Labour Inspection)
- www.mmuncii.ro
(The Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection)
- www.anofm.ro
www.cnfpa.ro
www.nmuncii.ro
www.inspectum.ro
www.edu.ro

For useful information regarding a place where to live you can visit:

- www.imobiliare.ro
- www.pa.ro
- www.agentiimobiliare.ro

available for any citizen of an European country who wishes to work in Romania, independently or as an employee. The institution which is responsible for the acknowledgement of diplomas is The National Centre for Acknowledgement and Validation which belongs to the Ministry of Education and Research. This centre also acknowledges the documents of the foreign citizens who apply for a work permit.

Work Place

According to the Labour Code

in Romania, a person acquires working abilities when he/she turns 16 years old.

A foreign citizen can occupy any position, except that of a public official, this one being conditioned on the Romanian citizenship. The trial period can be up to 90 days for execution functions and no more than 120 days for leading functions.

As for unqualified workers, the trial period does not exceed 5 working days. The trial period is considered working experience and treated as such.



Working Hour

For a full-time employee the working programme consists of 8 hours/day (40 hours/week). Depending on the domain of the company, the working programme can be allocated irregularly, but within the limit of 40 hours per week. The working time must not exceed 48 hours/week, including overtime. For the people younger than 18, the working programme is of 6 hours/day and 30 hours/week.

Professional Formation

There are programmes for professional formation organized by The National Agency for the Employment of the Labour Force or by other private suppliers of professional formation.

Life Abroad

In Romania the options for housing are different in price in Bucharest compared to those in other parts of the country. The rent varies, depending on the location and state of the building, on the environment, proximity to means of transportation, and so on. In Bucharest the rent for a studio varies between 180euros/month and 200 euros/month. For a 2 or 3 room flat in Bucharest the rent starts from 250-270 euros but it can get to 400 euros, depending on the location of the building. In other parts of Romania, rents are lower.

In large cities supermarkets and hypermarkets offer a large variety of products and they are usually open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Smaller shops sell the same products as those sold in hypermarkets but at a slightly higher price. They are usually

open from 8-9 a.m. to 7-8 p.m. The payment by card is not always available in small shops. The banks timetable is from 9 a.m.-5 p.m. The post office is open every week day from 7.30 am to 8 p.m., and offer some services on Saturdays, until 1 p.m.

Cultural and Social Life

The capital, Bucharest, offers many opportunities for spending free time: the Botanical Garden, theatres, museums, opera. Tourism in Romania is focused on its natural landscapes and its rich history. You can see the Carpathian Mountains, the Black Sea and the Danube Delta, the largest European delta.

For their medieval atmosphere and for the castles found there, Transylvanian towns and cities (Sibiu, Brasov, Sighisoara, Cluj-Napoca) have become important touristic attractions.

ROMANIA
WORKING IN THE EAST OF EUROPE



The situation of the Spanish labor market has been getting worse since the start of the economic crisis in 2008, so unemployment has significantly increased. This is true for almost every age group and has also affected foreigners working or looking for work in Spain.

Anyway, there are several areas, in which jobs were created last year, that offer good possibilities in order to find work in Spain:

- administration, financial and marketing
- personal service workers
- healthcare and social services
- information and communication technologies
- agriculture

Depending on the region you plan to live, the cost of living can be significantly different. Cities as Madrid, Barcelona and San Sebastian are among the most expensive in Spain.

When it comes to rent a flat, it is a good idea to check the classified advertisements in the specialized webs or newspaper or to go to an agency.

Life Abroad

Spain is a country with a mild climate and abundant sunshine, although there are significant variations in its weather depending on the area.

Spain has enormous cultural diversity and this is reflected in the number of languages spoken in the country. The official language for the whole country is Spanish or castellano; however it coexists with other official languages, found in their own geographical areas.

Spanish social and cultural life

is the product of many external influences received during the course of our history. Because of this, it has great richness and diversity. Also, our country has a huge historical, artistic, bibliographical and documentary heritage.

Social life is very important in Spain. Family and friends are the focal point of life for most Spaniards. Relationships usually are informal and spontaneous physical contact is common when greeting people.

The normal time for lunch is between 1:30 and 3:30 p.m. and for dinner between 9:00 and 11:00 p.m., much later than is usual in the rest of Europe. People often go out to dinner with friends, especially at the weekend. The nightlife in Spain is legendary and one of our major attractions.

Legal Basis & Working Conditions

Nationals of the member countries of the European Economic space and Switzerland can travel, live and work freely in any member country and enjoy the same rights as the nationals of the country chosen. They have the same rights as Spanish citizens as regards wages, working conditions, access to housing, vocational training, Social Security and trade union membership.

To enter Spain it is only necessary to have a valid identity card or current passport. Citizens of a European Economic space member don't need to apply for a work permit. You can stay for three months to look for work or to set up as a self-employed worker. If at the end of the three months you still have not found a job, you

LINKS

Accommodation:

www.fotocasa.es
www.tucasa.com
www.idealista.com

Information about
self-employment:

www.creatuempresa.org
www.camaras.org
www.ventanillaempresarial.org

The EURES Internet portal
(about mobility and job
vacancies in member countries):
ec.europa.eu/eures

Especially for temporary
employment, ETT companies
("Empresa de Trabajo
Temporal"):

www.empleo.gob.es/es/sec_trabajo/debes_saber/ett-oia/index.htm

Information about the different
types of contracts:

www.empleo.gob.es/es/informacion/contratos/index.htm

Other useful links:

- Searching for a job in Europe:
www.eurojobs.com
www.jobpilot.com
www.labourmobility.com
- Embassies in Spain:
www.embajadaonline.com/embajadas-de-otros-paises-en-Espana-P166.htm
- General information:
www.060.es
- Ministry of the Interior - Public Information: www.mir.es

have the right to remain longer if you continue looking for work and you have a real possibility of finding it.

Because of the Spanish job market situation, the Spanish government decided to reactivate the transitional period for Romanian citizens and once more to set limits for entry to the job market for wage earners from Romania until the end of 2013.

- In Spain, the minimum working age is sixteen, although minors under the age of eighteen need the authorization of their parents or guardians, unless they are

emancipated.

- The maximum length (normal working day) is 40 hours per week of average. The number of normal working hours can never be more than nine a day.
- Annual holidays can be agreed individually or collectively and their annual length may not be less than 30 days.
- Workers are also entitled to 15 days off for marriage and 16 uninterrupted weeks off for maternity, adoption or foster care.
- Wages are established by collective agreement or individual contracts.



In 2013, the minimum wage for any activity in agriculture, industry and services was € 21,51 per day or € 645,30 per month, with no discrimination for age or sex. The annual amount including bonuses may not be less than € 9.034,20 for a full legal working day.

One unusual aspect of wages in Spain is that workers are entitled to at least two extraordinary paychecks annually, normally one for Christmas and the other in summer.

They can also be prorated monthly if this is agreed in a collective agreement.

The Social Security Administration guarantees Spanish citizens and, where appropriate, foreign residents of this country a series of financial benefits and assistance to prevent, compensate for and overcome certain types of misfortune or specific situations of need, such as illness, temporary or permanent disability, retirement or the death of a family member. All workers who are employed by someone else must register and pay monthly Social Security contributions through their employer. Self-employed workers pay directly into the system. You will be given a Social Security card that entitles you to free hospital and most of medical treatments. www.seg-social.es

Another indispensable document if you decide to live in Spain is your NIF (tax ID number), which you can get from the national tax office. (Agencia Estatal de la Administración Tributaria). www.agenciatributaria.es

Before Going to Spain

Before going to Spain to look for a job or for a job interview, there are some important documents that

you should not forget:

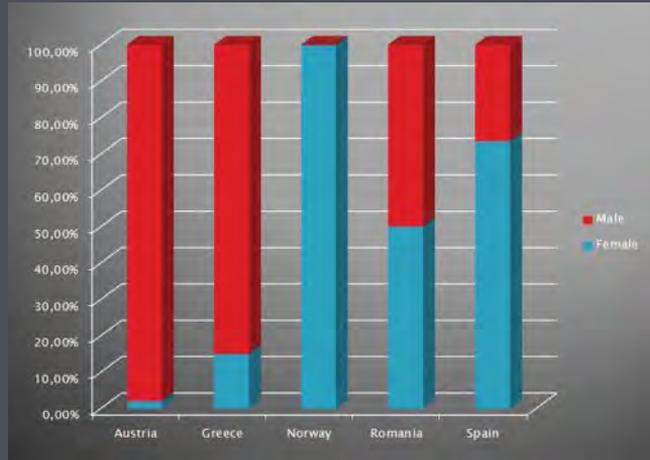
- Valid EU/EES passport or identity document.
- Translated Curriculum Vitae, letters of introduction and references from your former employers and photocopies of your academic diplomas and courses.
- European Health Card issued by the Social Security system of your country
- Photocopy of your birth certificate and family certificate.
- Certified translation of your diploma, if appropriate.
- Any other permits or licenses that you think may be useful; for example, your driving license.

SPAIN
WORKING IN THE SOUTH OF EUROPE

What is your gender?

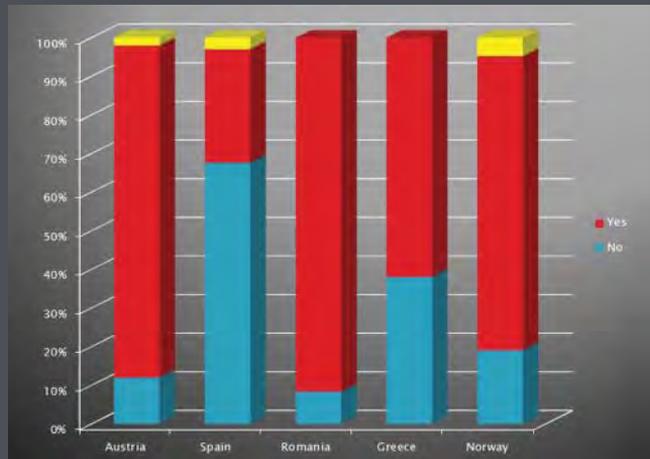
The following diagram shows the percentage of women and men amongst the respondents. In Norway all the respondents were female, in Austria nearly all were male.

The respondents were of differing age. The oldest finished school in 1985, the youngest in 2012.



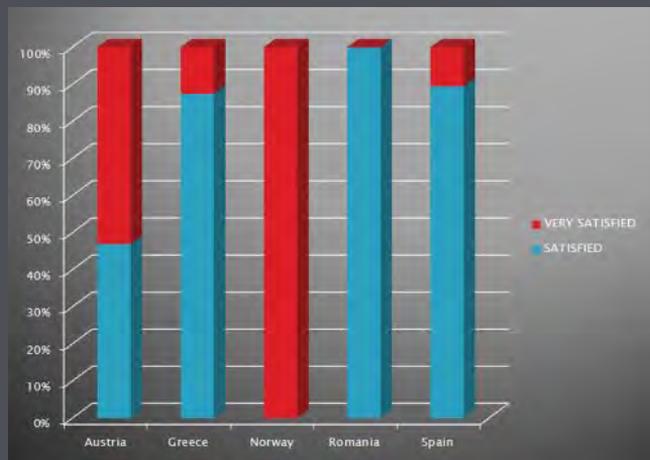
Are you employed?

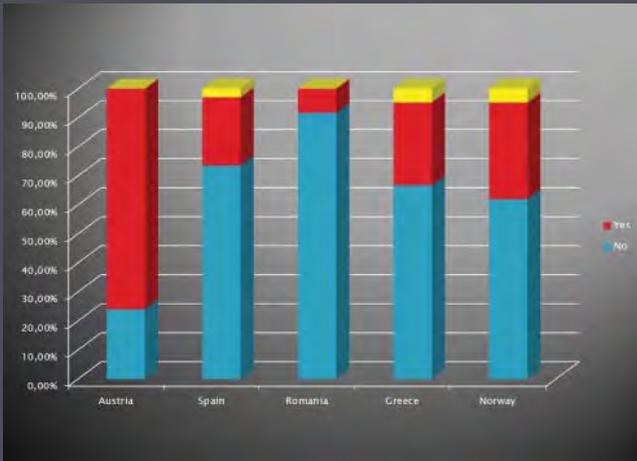
Most of the graduates are employed. In Spain however the unemployment is very high – more than 60% of the interviewees do not have a job. In Austria, Spain and Norway some of the respondents did not answer.



Are you satisfied with your job?

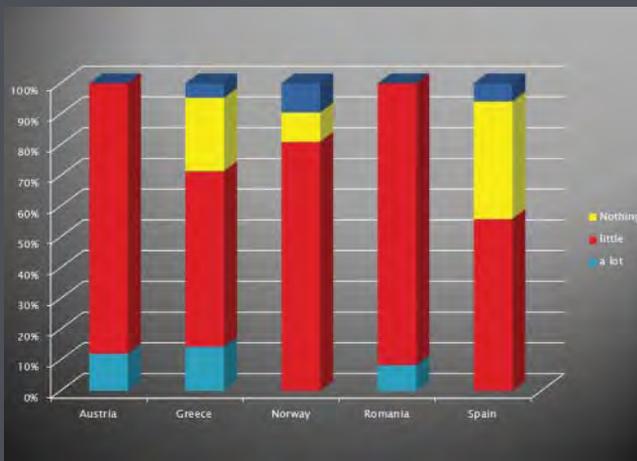
The satisfaction with the job varies. In Spain many are satisfied or very satisfied with their job – in Norway about 28% are not satisfied – and no one of the respondents said to be very satisfied.





Would you mind working in foreign countries?

Concerning the question whether the respondents would mind working in other countries the Austrians are most reluctant to go abroad. In Romania most of the people would leave the country to work. Also in Greece, Norway and Spain the willingness to go abroad is rather high.



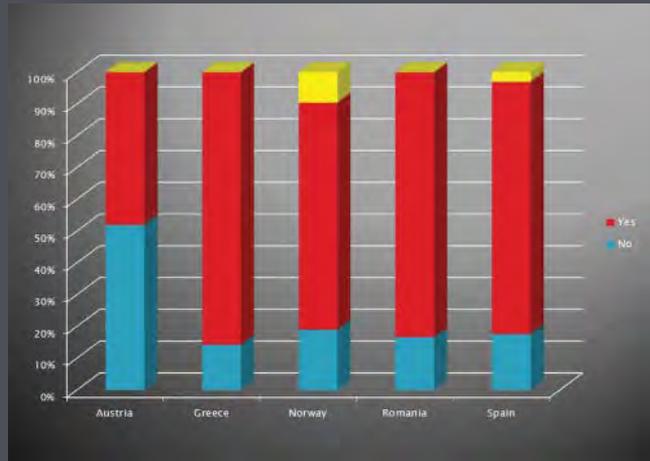
Do you know anything about the european labour market?

Knowledge about the European labour market is ok – but could be better. In Spain an in Greece there is a high percentage of people who do not know anything about it – in Austria and Romania all persons answered that they know at least a little about it.

RESULTS
OF THE SURVEY

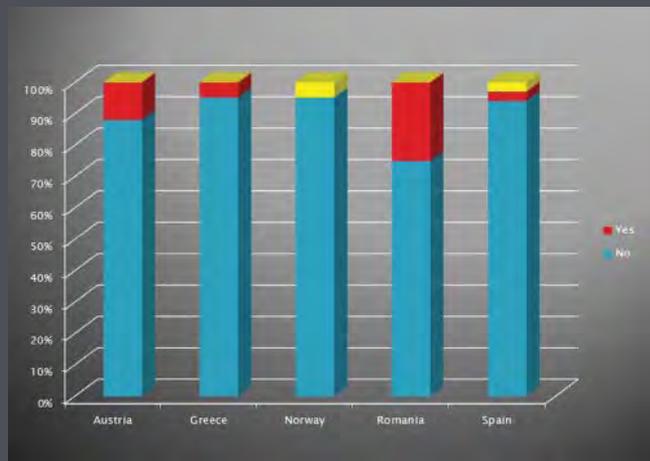
Have you got enough information to look for a job?

The situation concerning Information for looking for a job is generally good – in Austria however only 50% said they had enough information about looking for a job.



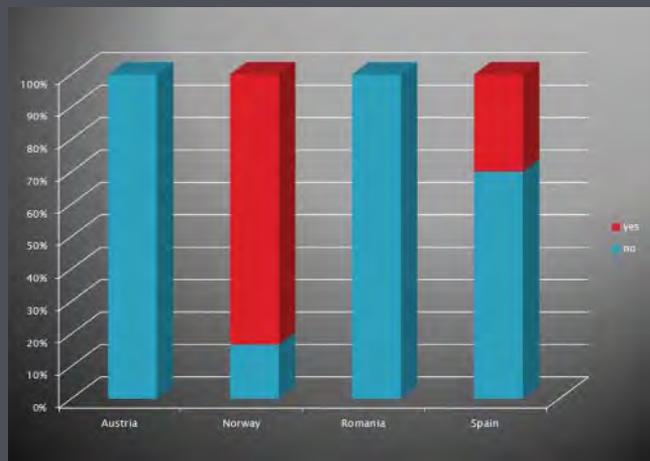
Did you start up your own company?

In Romania more than 20% of the respondents started up their own company. Also in Austria the percentage was now so low.



Would you mind employ young people from other countries?

When companies were asked whether they would mind to employ young people from other countries, most said they would not mind – in Austria and in Romania none of the respondents said they would mind.





Group picture of the meeting in Austria 2012
 Picture: © HTL Wolfsberg

Do you still have any doubts? Here are some final arguments to make it impossible to resist!

Going abroad ...

... is not only a working, but also a personal experience.

... starts up your professional career on an international level.

... helps you practice foreign languages.

... encourages your personal development.

... makes it possible to collect cultural experiences, exchange new ways of thinking and opens your mind.

... allows you to get to know different technologies, ways of work and organisation of the working process.

... makes people spread and share knowledge.

... leaves you with extraprofits that will help you get a good job in your home country.

WHY
 WORKING ABROAD?

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Lifelong
Learning
Programme